Revival package for NTC

427. SHRI GAYA SINGH:
DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD:
SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved revival package for National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the number of mills to be revived; and

(c) the amount to be spent and by when the mills would be revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government have given their in principle consent to the Draft Rehabilitation Schemes for the 8 sick subsidiaries of NTC, circulated by BIFR, proposing for revival of 44 viable mills and closure of 60 unviable mills through a revival plan costing Rs. 2993 crores to be financed largely out of the sale of surplus lands and assets. The period for implementation of the Rehabilitation Scheme is proposed to be 2 years. The final decision in this regard is to be taken by BIFR after considering objectioivfcuggcstions from all concerned. BIFR has Fixed hearings for finalisation of the Schemes for the 8 subsidiaries on different dates in February, 2002.

Incentives to the Textiles Sector to promote export

428. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided several incentives to the Textile Sector to promote exports during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) the details of value of exports made by the country during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) and

(b) Yes Sir. Various facilities such as duty drawback, concessional rate of duty for import of machineries under EPCG Scheme, allowing import of restricted items under the Advance Licence Scheme of the Export-Import Policy, duty free import of essential items of trimmings & embellishments like fastners, polywadding, labels, tags, buttons, hangers, stickers, polybags and lining and interlining materials, fultyartial exemption under 80 HHC of Income Tax has been allowed.

Government have also been taking several steps from time to time to promote textile exports. Some of the important initiatives are:—

(i) The Government has de-reserved the woven segment of rcadymade garment from the SSI sector.

(ii) A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been earmarked in the B.E. 2001-02 for creating clusters of excellence, i.e. apparel parks for production and export of garments. Besides, a provision of Rs. 15 crores has also been made in B.E. 2001-02 for scheme for improvement of infrastructure facilities at major textile production centres.

(iii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of this sector so that it can become more competitive in international trade. Inter Ministerial Committee to resolve the issues pertaining to assistance under TUFS has been constituted.

(iv) Weaving, processing and garment machinery, which are covered under TUFS, have been extended the facility of accelerated depreciation at the rate of 50%.

(v) Technology Mission for Cotton has been launched for initiating focussed steps for boosting production, productivity and quality of cotton for manufacture and export of competitive downstream textile products.

(vi) National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its six branches and Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses-frrogrammes to meet

skilled manpower requirements of textile industry especially apparel in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.

(vii) The import of a large number of garment machinery has been allowed under concessional custom duty of 5%.

(viii) With a view to encouraging backward integration, the custom duty on shuttleless looms has been brought to 5%.

(ix) Allowing foreign equity participation upto 100% through automatic route, in the textile sector with certain exceptions.

(x) To prepare and sensitise our textile and garment industry to conform to the ecological requirements of improving countries by providing facilities by way of eco-testing laboratories.

(xi) The National Textile Policy—2000 (NTxP-2000) has been announced to provide the policy direction for orderly and sustained development and growth of the textile industry in a harmonious way and to give a thrust to textile exports.

(c) The value of textile exports from the country during the last five years are given below:—

(in US$ Million)

Year	Value
1996-97	9555.0
1997-98	9797.5
1998-99	9548.2
1999-2000	10508.5
2000-2001	12097.4

SOURCE: DGCI&S, Calcutta